CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 17th September, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Mahárája Dalíp Singh.

The *Sahífa-i-Qudsí* (Delhi), of the 9th September, after quoting the comments of the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the alleged circulation in the Panjáb of a seditious placard in connection with Mahárája Dalíp Singh, remarks that, to its thinking, the placard is a forged one and has been circulated by some ill-disposed person. But Government should carefully watch the Mahárája's movements. If he is "missing," he should be assumed to have gone to Russia. Ranjít Singh's son should not be made light of, although he has neither money nor an army with him. He should not have been allowed to go out of British territory.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Visit of Earl Spencer and Lord Hartington to India.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th September, says that it is rumoured that Earl Spencer, Lord Hartington, and some other Liberal leaders will pay a visit to this country during the next cold weather. If the rumour is well founded, native

public associations should not fail to give them addresses, drawing their attention to the unsatisfactory political and material condition of the people.

Circulation, 400 copies.

India, Afghánistán, and China.

The *Pdte Khán* (Lahore), of the 8th September, represents India as a native woman lying on a large table, and the Amír of Kábul and the Emperor of China as cutting her body with large knives. The Government of India, in the shape of an English lady, stands at the head of the table, and, offering salt to the two potentates, tells them to eat her flesh with that condiment.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 390 copies.

Silver commission.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 15th September, referring to the heavy loss by exchange, is glad to say that the present Home Government has been pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the subject. Natives should feel highly grateful to that Government, particularly to Lord Randolph Churchill, for this favour. But in order to ensure success it is necessary to admit to the commission Mr. Dadabhai and other natives, who have made Indian finances their special study, and to require that body to assemble in this country and take the evidence of able and experienced natives. If this is not done, nothing will come out of the commission. It will be remembered that a similar commission was established in 1881 in vain.

Circulation, 165 copies.

Appointment of a Native Judge to the Panjáb Chief Court.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th September, adverting to the despatch of the Secretary of State, allowing the Government of India to appoint a Native as the Fourth Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court on two-thirds the pay allowed to European Judges, hopes the Supreme Government will appoint a qualified native to the office. The newspaper desires that competent natives should be largely

employed in the higher branches of the administration, even though they are paid according to the reduced scale of salaries.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Sir Charles Aitchison and the *Rafiq-i-Hind*.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th September, publishes a long article communicated by one Raja Bali, a native convert at Hoshiarpur. The writer undertakes to answer the charges brought against Sir Charles Aitchison by the *Rafiq* in its issue of the 17th July, and briefly refers to the benefits His Honor has bestowed on the Panjáb during his administration. When Sir Charles was only Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, he prepared a scheme for the establishment of the College and the University at Lahore and raised subscriptions for the purpose. During the time that he was in charge of the Foreign Office no injury was done by Government to any Native States. He has always been of opinion that these States are a source of great strength to the paramount power. Formerly there was only one Financial Commissioner in the Panjáb, but Sir Charles has established a Board of Revenue consisting of three Members. He has greatly encouraged the spread of education, which is a great means of acquiring wealth. If persons of good family desire to save themselves from ruin, they should receive education. He was quite right in dismissing dishonest and oppressive native officials, but at the same time he did not spare European officials who were found to be at fault. The *Rafiq* will remember his treatment of Colonel Birch, Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot, and Dr. Leitner. He has framed rules for the recruitment of the subordinate judicial and executive services from among educated persons, and has even admitted natives to the higher ranks of the public service. Diwán Rám Náth and Sardár Muhammad Haiyát Khán have been made District Judges, and the late Pandit Rám Narain was elevated even to the Chief Court. The writer also refers to other matters, and observes that the editor of the *Rafiq* himself stands under an obligation to Sir Charles Aitchison:

when the editor was prosecuted by a Turk, the Lieutenant-Governor granted him copies of some confidential papers which easily led to his acquittal.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Maulvi Sami-ullah Khán, District Judge, Rae Bareli.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 14th September, referring to a recent decision of the Judicial Commissioner reversing the decision of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khán, District Judge of Rae Bareli, in an appeal which had been dismissed by the Maulvi immediately on its presentation, and finding fault with him for his alleged illegal procedure, remarks that Government was not well advised in appointing him a District Judge. An able graduate should have been appointed to the office.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Assaults committed by Europeans on natives.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 13th September, says that it would seem that lately two Europeans in Assam abused one Fida Husain, a Native Doctor, and endeavoured to tie his hands behind his back. But he severely beat them in return. The *Áftáb* concurs with the *Hindustání* of Lucknow in thinking that if natives always gave Europeans tit for tat on such occasions, the latter would soon learn to mend their ways.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Superintendent of the Secretariat Press at Lahore.

A local correspondent of the *Mulla Dopiaza* (Lahore), of the 8th September, complains that the Superintendent of the Secretariat Press at Lahore is deeply in debt, and is surprised that the Secretary to the Panjáb Government takes no notice of this.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Sale of opium and other intoxicating drugs at Lahore.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 13th September, complains that at Lahore contractors who have the monopoly for the sale of opium and other intoxicating drugs sell adulterated and inferior drugs and charge high prices, and asks the Deputy Commissioner to see to this.

Circulation, 90 copies.

Child marriage.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 10th September, adverting to the controversy about child marriage, observes that a memorial

has been forwarded to Government by many persons of position and learned Brahmans at Bombay, protesting against Government interference with the custom. On the other hand, some natives of Agra have sent another memorial, in the name of the inhabitants of Agra, Aligarh, Muttra, Saháranpur, &c., without obtaining their consent to it, in favour of Government intervention. The *Pioneer* has lately published some sensible articles on the subject and is opposed to Government interference. The *Bandhu*, too, is opposed to any limit of age being fixed by Government for marriage. Different boys and girls become capable of union at different ages, and it would be unwise to fix a uniform standard of age. Again, the fixing of a limit would enable the police to oppress the people and extort bribes from them. Moreover, it would be necessary to make satisfactory arrangements for the registration of all births and deaths. Considering all these difficulties, Government would not be justified in interfering with the custom in question.

Insertion of the term "Sahib" after the names of native officers in the *Panjáb Government Gazette*.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th September, is glad to say that the Panjáb Government is disposed to think that the vernacular term "Sahib" should always be added to the names of native officials in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* as an equivalent to the term "Mr." The Local Government of these provinces would do well to follow the example of the Panjab Government in this matter.

Id at Allahabad.

The *Estra Prayág Mittra* (Allahabad) received on the 17th September, complains that on the day of the late Id kine were killed by Musalmáns at Allahabad in almost every street and by-lane of the city, and that beef was openly divided and sold near the city police-station itself. Hindus should be ashamed that they have quietly allowed such a thing to take place, although under British rule the strong are unable to oppress the weak. The Musalmáns who killed kine and sold

beef on the day in question at places other than those fixed by the Municipal Committee deserve punishment under the municipal bye-laws and the Indian Penal Code. It is the earnest prayer of the *Mitra* that Vishnu may again assume the incarnation of Narsing and free the earth of sinners. The City Inspector of Police is a very prejudiced man. When he was at Agra, he instigated a quarrel between the Hindús and Muhammadans there. The District Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation, 2,300 copies

Id riots at Ludhiana.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* Lahore), of the 15th September, in an article communicated by a student of the Government school at Ludhiana, gives a brief account of the late Id riots there. On the day of the late Id a well-to-do Muhammadan decked out a cow and then killed her. Hindús, hearing of the incident, reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner and the police officials, but no officer took the trouble to repair to the spot in haste in order to prevent an outbreak. Hindús took the body of the cow from Musalmáns by force and carried it to the house of the Deputy Commissioner. They were pursued by Musalmáns, and there was severe fighting between the two parties along the way. Again, a wealthy Muhammadan Chaudhri incited his countrymen to commit riots and told them that he was ready to spend two lakhs of rupees in their defence. Musalmáns, being encouraged in this way, rose upon the Hindús. Many persons were killed and shops plundered in the affray. The disturbances commenced at 11 A. M. and continued unabated till the arrival in the city of a body of troops at 4 P. M. Even the school boys were not spared by the rioters. The students had ascended the roof of the school to witness the disturbances, but they were pelted with stones by rioters and compelled to go down. The newspaper expresses deep regret at the unfortunate occurrence and finds fault with the two classes for engaging in such unnecessary religious quarrels. Riots are also reported from Umballa.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Assessment of the income-tax on Ghátwáls and Prayágwáls at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 15th September, on the authority of a local correspondent, is surprised to say that at Dáráganj *Ghátwáls* and *Prayágwáls* have been assessed to the income-tax, although their income consists solely of alms given them by Hindu pilgrims. It is believed that the *Gayáwáls* of Gaya and the priests at the temple of Jagannáth have been exempted from the payment of the income-tax. If so, the *Ghátwáls* and *Prayágwáls* of Allahabad are also entitled to exemption. The writer then gives the names of some *Ghátwáls* and the amounts of the tax assessed on them, and says that their incomes do not exceed Rs. 200 a year.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Oudh Rent Bill.

The *Eatra Azád* (Lucknow), of the 12th September, in commenting on the Oudh Rent Bill, observes that it is believed that the Select Committee was to commence its sittings on the 15th September and that the Bill will be passed at the end of the month. But obviously nothing can justify the passing of such an important measure with such undue haste. The Bengal Rent Act was not passed only two weeks after the date on which the Select Committee appointed to consider it commenced its sittings. The Oudh Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, should be published, and the landlords in Oudh should be allowed full time to consider and criticize the measure. There are about two hundred talúkdars in the province, but of these only a few whom one can count on his fingers have given their consent to the Bill, either through fear or with a desire to please the officers. Moreover, the thousands of small landlords are greatly dissatisfied with the proposed changes in the rent law. Hitherto they quietly waited to see what the talúkdars would do, but the conduct of the latter has disappointed them. Now they are desirous that they should be afforded an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject. Supposing they have

admitted the expediency of the term of tenancy and the rate of enhancement of rent being fixed. Yet they have never agreed to the term of tenancy and the rate of enhancement being fixed at seven years and one anna in the rupee respectively. The question what particular limits should be fixed has yet to be settled in consultation with them. Again, all landlords are strongly opposed to the imposition on them of any heavy expenditure in connection with ejectments, either in the form of compensation paid to tenants or stamp paid to Government. It is well known that some classes of lands do not admit of an enhancement of rent. Moreover, during the term of a settlement a landlord will be able to enhance rent only 25 per cent, while he will have to pay 200 per cent. to Government in the form of stamp! Probably such a law is not to be found in any other country. If after the expiration of the first term of tenancy under the new Bill landlords give leases for eight years or more, they will be exempted from the payment of stamp. But it should be observed that in that case they will still have to spend 50 per cent. of the annual rent on stamp on the occasion of the first ejectment of tenants and will be able to enhance rent only thrice during the term of a settlement! There are also many minor provisions in the Bill to which exception may be taken. According to section 35, any tenant who is *in occupation* of a holding will be entitled to retain possession of the holding for seven years. Supposing a landlord does not cultivate a portion of his *sir* owing to the want of seed or cattle, but a cultivator *occupies* that portion without his consent. Now, under the provisions of section 35, the cultivator will not be liable to ejectment for the next seven years! Obviously nothing could be more inequitable than such a provision. Again, under the provisions of the Bill, landlords will not have full freedom for the construction of works of public utility in their lands! According to section 24 the Deputy Commissioner can permit a tenant to make an improvement in his holding, even against the will of the landlord, and the orders of th

Deputy Commissioner under that section will be final! If the Deputy Commissioner is prejudiced against a landlord, apparently his orders will not be just and impartial in that case. The policy pursued by Government in framing the measure in question is that of robbing Peter to pay Paul. It has shown generosity to tenants at the expense of the landowning classes. It had better make a permanent settlement of land revenue with landlords and make them grant permanent leases to their tenants. This would settle the difficulty once for all. In conclusion the editor, who is himself a landlord, says that he has sent copies of the *Extra Azád* to the Viceroy and the Members of the Legislative Council, and hopes that the Government of India will not pass the Bill with undue haste, but will give the landlords in Oudh full time to discuss the measure.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Limitation Act.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th September, in continuation of its previous article on the Limitation Act, observes that the limitation allowed in article 147 of the Act is 60 years, but the High Courts in this country are divided on the subject of limitation to be allowed for a suit upon a bond by which immoveable property is hypothecated as security for the debt. The Allahabad High Court allows 60 years as the period of limitation (*vide* the Indian Law Reports, Allahabad Series, Volume VI, page 551), while the Madras High Court allows 12 years (see the Indian Law Reports, Madras Series, Volume IX, page 218). Hence it is necessary that the Legislature should make this point clear, whether the hypothecation of immoveable property in the way in question is simple mortgage under Act IV. of 1882 (the Transfer of Property Act) or not, and whether it should therefore be governed by article 147 or 132 of the Limitation Act.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Establishment of a Council of Regency at Gwalior.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 8th September, is glad to say that a Council of Regency has been established at Gwalior

under the presidency of Sir Ganpat Rao, to conduct the administration during the minority of the Mahárája, and hopes that the Council will acquit itself satisfactorily. (The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, Bareilly, of the 11th September, says that the Maháráni is dissatisfied with the establishment of the Council of Regency, and that it would have been better if the entire management of affairs had been left to Sir Ganpat Rao.)

Circulation, 140 copies.

Education in Jodhpur.

The *Márwár Gazette* (Jodhpur), of the 13th September, is glad to say that the Jodhpur Darbar is at present very anxious to encourage the spread of education in that State The pay of teachers has been increased, and a new Sanskrit school and some English schools established. The *Gazette* then publishes the proceedings of the meeting lately held at Jodhpur in connection with the opening of the Sanskrit school.

Circulation, 381 copies.

Id riots at Udaipur.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 13th September, says that at Udaipur when some Musalmáns were carrying slain goats through the city on the day of the Id, the Hindu shopkeepers attacked them. A fight ensued between the two classes, and about twelve or thirteen persons were more or less wounded. It may be hoped that the Darbar will dispense impartial justice.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Deputy postmaster at Jatoi, Muzaffargarh.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 8th September, complains that the deputy postmaster at Jatoi, Muzaffargarh, is engaged in the cultivation of his land during the greater part of the day, to the great inconvenience of the people.

Circulation, 50 copies.

Price of platform-tickets, Rawal Pindi.

The same paper, in its column of extracts from the newspapers, referring to the introduction of platform-tickets at the railway-station at Rawal Pindi, complains that the tickets are supplied

at 1½ and 2 annas each on the occasion of the arrival of a down-train and an up-train respectively. Obviously the prices fixed are very high and press heavily on the people. The value of a platform-ticket at Lahore is only one quarter of an anna.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Female education.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 11th September, adverting to the Maratha lady, Anandabai Joshi, who has finished her medical education in America and will shortly return to this country after paying a visit to England, observes that, if female education were encouraged properly, native women would be sure again to acquire distinction in learning, as did Gargi, Lilawati, and Damayanti in ancient times. By neglecting female education natives are not only doing an injustice to their women, but are also delaying national progress and social reform. Educated mothers are necessary for the proper education of boys.

Circulation, 510 copies.

Books presented by Her Majesty and some Englishmen to the Aligarh College.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 11th September, publishes the proceedings of the meeting of the Aligarh College Committee held at Aligarh on the 23rd August to thank Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and some English gentlemen who have presented books to the College Library.

Circulation, 500 copies.

A Hindu's cow killed by Musalmáns at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 15th September, states that at Kydganj, Allahabad, some Musalmáns lately secretly killed a cow belonging to a Hindu, but that the culprits have been discovered and sentenced to six years' imprisonment each.

Circulation, 2,200 copies.

Assi road at Benares.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 13th September, complains that driving has become very difficult on the Assi road at

Benares owing to the road being covered with deep mud. Horses sometimes come to an entire deadlock and cannot stir from their place, although they are most cruelly beaten by drivers, until some people come to the rescue and assist in pulling the carriages. The Municipal Committee should improve the road or close it to wheel traffic.

Circulation, 2,200 copies.

Cremation-ground at Lucknow.

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 13th September, writing from Lucknow, says that there the Hindús have to carry their dead to the other bank of the Gomti for cremation. They have little difficulty in wading through the river during the summer, when it is shallow, but during the rains they have to cross it in boats, to their great inconvenience and expense. It would be well if Government or the Municipal Committee constructed a bridge over the river.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Álam-táb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Áyá Singh ...	Sep. 9th ...	Sep. 12th.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	" ...	" ...	Ilhám Alí ...	" 6th & 13th,	" 12th & 16th,	184 copies.
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	" ...	" ...	Barkat Alí ...	" 11th ...	" 13th ...	350 "
4	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	" 8th & 13th,	" 11th & 16th,	500 "
5	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	" 7th ...	" 13th ...	150 "
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 14th ...	" 17th ...	70 "
7	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	" 11th & 15th,	" 13th & 17th,	2,800 "
8	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí Khán ...	" 14th ...	" 16th ...	254 "
9	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	" ...	" ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	" 10th ...	" 11th ...	84 "
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	" 11th & 14th,	" 13th & 16th,	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government.)
11	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 13th ...	" 15th ...	102 copies.
12	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badaun ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	" 7th & 14th,	" 11th & 17th,	200 "
13	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Chandan Lál ...	" 11th ...	" 16th ...	150 "
14	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	" ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" " ...	" 15th ...	150 "
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	" " ...	" " ...	102 "
16	*Ádil* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	" 14th ...	" " ...	240 "
17	*Bahár-i-Hind* ...	Ágrá ...	" ...	" ...	Momin Husain ...	" 11th ...	" 14th ...	75 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
18	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	Sep. 10th ...	Sep. 13th ...	90 copies.
19	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,, 13th ...	,, 15th ...	2,200 ,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 11th ...	,, ,, ...	200 ,,
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 13th ...	,, ,, ...	430 ,,
22	*Dánish-i-Hind* ...	Multán ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ráj Náth ...	,, 8th ...	,, 12th ...	120 ,,
23	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Maháráj Kishun ...	,, 11th ...	,, 15th ...	425 ,,
24	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar ...	Gunnukhí ...	,, ...	Lahná Singh ...	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	275 ,,
25	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	,, 10th to 16th,	,, 11th to 17th,	165 ,,
26	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 8th & 11th,	,, 11th & 13th,	125 ,,
27	*Jalwa-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	,, 9th ...	,, 12th ...	125 ,,
28	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 5th ...	,, ,, ...	125 ,,
29	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	,, 15th ...	,, 17th ...	103 ,,
30	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	,, 13th ...	,, 16th ...	250 ,,
31	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shunkar, Misra, M.A.	,, 10th ...	,, 13th ...	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
32	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	200 copies.
33	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, 9th ...	,, 13th ...	350 ,,
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Birj Lál ...	,, 16th ...	,, 16th ...	300 ,,

35	*Koh-i-Nár*	...	Lahore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Harsukh Rái	...	,, 9th, 11th, & 14th.	,, 11th, 14th & 16th.	450 ,,
36	*Lahore Gazette*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Dídár Bakhsh	...	,, 11th ...	,, 15th ...	100 ,,
37	*Latífu-l-Akhbár*	...	Gorakhpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Latíf.		,, 9th ...	,, 13th.	
38	*Márwár Gazette*	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	,,	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	,, 13th ...	,, 17th ...	140 ,,
39	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Ghulám Muhammad,		,, 14th ...	,, 16th ...	200 ,,
40	*Matla-i-Nár*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Durgá Prasád	...	,, 11th ...	,, 14th ...	59 ,,
41	*Marág ká Putlá*	...	Rámpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Razá	...	,, 9th ...	,, 14th.	
42	*Mittra Vilás*	...	Lahore	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Mukund Rám	...	,, 13th ...	,, 15th ...	350 ,,
43	*Mufíd-i-Ám*	...	Ágrá	...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,		Ahmad Khán	...	,, 10th ...	,, 12th ...	125 ,,
44	*Mulkí Námabar*	...	Lahore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Jawád Alí Sháh	...	,, ,, ...	,, 15th ...	150 ,,
45	*Mullá Dopiázá*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Alá Dín	...	June 7th, 14th & 21st & Sep. 8th.	,, 11th ...	1,400 ,,
46	*Naiyar-i-Ázam*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Amjad Alí	...	Sep. 13th ...	,, 15th ...	175 ,,
47	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rúhu-llah Khán	...	,, 12th ...	,, 14th.	
48	*Nasím-i-Ágrá*	...	Ágrá	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Jamná Dás	...	,, 15th ...	,, 16th ...	325 ,,
49	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Fahímu-l-dín	...	,, 9th ...	,, 12th ...	100 ,,
50	*Nár Afshán*	...	Ludhiáná	...	,,	...	,,	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	,, , ...	,, 11th ...	755 ,,
51	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	,, 11th ...	,, 14th ...	344 ,,
52	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Hardá	...	Maráthí-English.		,,	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	,, 15th ...	,, 17th ...	390 ,,
53	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	,, 11th to 17th,	,, 11th to 17th,	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government.)
54	*Oudh Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	,, 9th ...	,, 12th ...	300 copies.
55	*Panjábí Akhbár*	...	Lahore	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	,, 8th & 11th,	,, 11th & 14th,	300 ,,
56	*Panjáb Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fírozu-l-dín	...	,, 8th ...	,, 12th ...	80 ,,
57	*Páte Khán*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Rahmán	...	,, ,, ...	,, 11th ...	400 ,,
58	*Patiálá Akhbár*	...	Patiálá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Dín Muhammad	...	,, 11th ...	,, 16th ...	670 ,,
59	*Prayág Samachár*	...	Allahábád	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Dewakí Nandan	...	,, 15th ...	,, 15th ...	550 ,,
60	*Qaisarí*	...	Jullundur	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	,, 11th ...	,, 12th ...	125 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
61	*Rafáh-i-Ám*	Siálkot	Urdú	Weekly	Díván Chand	Sep. 16th	Sep. 16th	300 copies.
62	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	Lahore	,,	,,	Muharram Alí	,, 11th	,, 15th	450 ,,
63	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	Benares	,,	,,	Ghulám Husain	,, 13th	,, 16th	350 ,,
64	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	Lahore	,,	Tri-weekly	Nádir Alí Sháh	,, 9th, 11th & 14th.	,, 11th, 15th & 16th.	413 ,,
65	*Rájpútana Gazette*	Ajmere	Urdú-Hindí	Weekly	Murád Alí	,, 13th	,, 15th	381 ,,
66	*Ratn Prakásh*	Ratlam	Urdú	,,	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	,, 9th	,, 14th	125 ,,
67	*Rohilkhand Punch*	Morádábád	,,	,,	Jamshed Alí	,, 5th	,, 12th	125 ,,
68	*Rorénah*	Lucknow	,,	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	,, 11th to 16th,	,, 12th to 17th,	150 ,,
69	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár*	Baháwalpur	,,	Weekly	Dwárká Náth	,, 9th	,, 12th	250 ,,
70	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí*	Delhi	,,	,,	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	,, ,,	,, 11th	325 ,,
71	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar,*	Udaipur	Hindí	,,	Banshí Dhar	,, 6th	,, ,,	200 ,,
72	*Sarush-i-Benares*	Benáres	Urdú	,,	Wali Muhammad	,, 16th	,, 16th	450 ,,
73	*Shahna-i-Hind*	Meerut	,,	,,	Ahmad Hasan	,, 8th	,, 11th	120 ,,
74	*Sham-i-Oudh*	Fyzábád	,,	Tri-monthly,	Dwárká Dás	,, 11th	,, 14th	150 ,,
75	*Shula-i-Túr*	Cawnpore	,,	Weekly	Muhammad Ibráhím,	,, 14th	,, 16th	61 ,,
76	*Siráju-l-Akhbár*	Jhelam	,,	,,	Faqir Muhammad	,, 13th	,, 17th	307 ,,
77	*Subodh Sindhu*	Khandwa	Marátha-Hindí.	,,	Lakshman Anant	,, 8th	,, 11th	200 ,,
78	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí*	Rámpur	Urdú	,,	Muhammad Razá	,, 9th	,, 14th	150 ,,
79	*Tahsíh*	Morádábád	,,	,,	Ráhat Alí Khan	,, 12th	,, 15th	60 ,,
80	*Tamannái*	Lucknow	,,	,,	Púran Chand	,, 8th	,, 11th	125 ,,

81	*Vaetr-i-Hind*	...	Siálkot	...	„	...	„	...	Mirzá Mavahid	...	„	12th	...	„	15th	...	192	„
82	*Vazíru-l-Mulk*	...	„	...	„	...	„	...	Ghulám Ahmad	...	„	7th	...	„	13th.			
83	*Victoria Paper*	...	„	...	„	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	„	8th to 14th,		„	11th to 17th,		800	„
84	*Vritt Dhárá*	...	Dhár	...	Maráthi	...	Weekly	...	Harí Bhaskar	...	„	9th	...	„	15th	...	120	„
85	*Waqáya-i-Álam*	...	Ghazipur	...	Urdú	...	„	...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,		„	13th	...	„	16th	...	225	„
86	*Zarifu-l-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	„	...	„	...	Sábit Alí	...	„	8th	...	„	11th	...	200	„

ALLAHABAD;
The 22nd September, 1886.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 24th September, 1886.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Mahárája Dalíp Singh	667
Ditto	668

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

British policy in India	668
Extension of Sir Alfred Lyall's term of office	669
Sir Alfred Lyall's successor	669
Scholarships established for Muhammadan students, Bengal ...	669
Sir Charles Aitchison and the *Rafiq-i-Hind* newspaper	670
Misbehaviour of a native boy towards a European girl at Murree ...	670
Discourtesy shown by a Deputy Collector towards Vakíls at Gházipur...	670
Alleged misbehaviour of Muhammadans towards Hindús at Gházipur...	670
Id riots at Ludhiana	671
Id riots at Ludhiana and Umballa	672
Id at Allahabad	672
Ditto	673
Ditto	673
Ditto	673

PAGE.

Id at Etáwah 674
Id at Delhi 674
Id at Moradabad 674
Muharram and Dasahra at Etáwah 674
Muharram and Dasahra at Lahore 674

LEGISLATION.

Oudh Rent Bill 675

NATIVE STATES.

Government of India and Kashmir 675
Levy of transit duty at Jaipur 675

RAILWAY.

Sale of unclaimed goods at the railway-station, Allahabad ... 676